

1

WHITEFIELD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
AND
Chief Public Health Inspector
FOR THE YEAR
1972



H E A L T H C O M M I T T E E

1972/73

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL
COUNCILLOR H. C. FOX, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. TITTERINGTON, (Chairman)

COUNCILLOR H.C. FOX, J.P., (Vice-Chairman)

Councillor H. Donn

Councillor L. Donn, J.P.,

Councillor D.A. Ikin

Councillor R.G. Prestwich

Councillor E. Sewell, J.P.,

Councillor G. Sharkey

Councillor Mrs. J. Smith

STAFF

Clerk of the Council

F. H. BUCKLEY

E. ROYLANCE (from January)

Medical Officer of Health

T.S. JONES, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Divisional Health Office, Parsons Lane, Bury. (Tel. 764 8621)

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

R. FARRINGTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

G. KLEPPER, M.A.P.H.I. (from June)

Additional Public Health Inspector

K.G. KAUFMAN (to May)

Pupil Public Health Inspector

S.D. BRYAN (to Sept.)

J. HAZZLETON (from Oct.)

Clerks

MRS. J. REES

MISS S. CRABTREE (to June)

MRS. J. BAGGALEY (June/July)

MISS J. HUTSON (from August)

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District of Whitefield

June, 1973.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1972 on the health and environmental conditions of the district.

The population of the district continues to grow, this being reflected in the increase of 300 in the population, and also by the fact that the number of inhabited houses is also increasing. The total number of births during the year was reduced over previous years and it is difficult to pin point the exact reason for this whether, for example, family planning has anything to do with the reduced number of births or whether it is that the population of the district is beginning to stabilise, and perhaps many residents are now deciding that their family size has reached its maximum. Despite this fall in the birth rate the rate is that for the whole of England and Wales so that the district is about average for the country as a whole.

It is pleasing to note that the infant mortality rate dropped considerably and is well below the national average. There were only two deaths of infants under one year and one was inevitable because of congenital abnormalities and the other died with acute bronchitis.

There were no maternal deaths which again is a good indication of the excellent services provided for expectant mothers whether at home or hospital.

The total number of deaths increased slightly over the previous year but the rate remained about average with that for England and Wales. The main causes of death were cancer which accounted for 58; heart diseases for 82; cerebrovascular diseases for 40 deaths and chest diseases which accounted for 27 deaths. More detailed information regarding deaths is given on page 3.

There is very little to comment on infectious diseases other than that the main culprit still remains - measles - and this could well be reduced if all parents took advantage of the possibility of immunising young children against this disease.

Your attention is drawn to the fact that four new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurred during the year which was one more than the previous year and I am still concerned that this condition has not finally been eradicated. The public at large still need to be educated on the possibility of tuberculosis still being a serious condition even though it can be treated more effectively once diagnosed.

May I express my thanks to the Council and Senior Officials and staff of the Health Department for their help and support during the year.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

T. S. JONES

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in acres	3,386
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1972, according to Rate Books) ..	7,665
Rateable Value 1972	£723,024
Sum presented by a penny rate	£6,786
Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population for 1972 ..	22,150
Population (census 1971)	21,841
Population - 1961	14,370
1951	12,920
1941	12,170
1931	9,500
1921	7,030
1911	6,980

<u>LIVE BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	149	166	315
Illegitimate	8	8	16
	157	174	331

<u>STILL BIRTHS:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	3	1	4

Total number of Deaths from all causes	105	133	238
--	-----	-----	-----

Total Registered Births for 1971	335
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> -	<hr/> 2

	<u>Whitefield</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 Population)	14.9	14.8
Adjusted Birth Rate	14.6	14.8
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Live & Stillbirths)	12.	12
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total Live Births)	4.8%	8.7%
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total Live Births)	6	17
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks of age per 1,000 total Live Births)	-	12
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week of age per 1,000 total Live Births)	-	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and Deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total Live & Stillbirths)	12	22
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) ...	Nil.	
Death Rate (per 1,000 Population)	10.7	12.1
Adjusted Death Rate (per 1,000 Population)	12.6	12.1

There were 2 deaths of infants under one year of age.

The ages, sex and causes of death are as follows.

TABLE 1

SEX	AGE	CAUSE OF DEATH	PLACE OF DEATH
Male	3 months	1a. Acute Tracheo Bronchitis	Home
Male	2 months	1a. Ventriculitis b. Hydrocephalus c. Spina Bifida	Hospital

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Under the National Health Service Act the County Council is responsible for the Health Services under that Act.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Urban District Council:-

Inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation; provision of suitable water supplies; control of cleansing and disposal of refuse; inspection of all food and food-preparing premises; sampling of foodstuffs (milk, ice-cream, etc.) for bacteriological examination; the control of infectious disease, sanitary accommodation to houses; factories, shops and other premises; nuisances and defects; rodent control; offensive trades; smoke abatement including the development of smoke control areas, and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples is undertaken, without charge, by the Public Health Laboratory at Withington Hospital, Manchester.

Hospital facilities are now under the Regional Board and Management Committee and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services are provided by the County Council and administered under the Divisional Health Service.

TABLE II

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Still-births		Maternal Mortality		Total		Infant Mortality		Neo-Natal
	No. reg'd.	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. reg'd.	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. reg'd.	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. reg'd.	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths reg'd.	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths reg'd.	Rate per 1,000 live births	
Year 1972	331	14.9*	238	10.7*	4	12.0	Nil	Nil	2	6.0	Nil	0.0	
Year 1971	345	15.8	229	10.5	5	14.0	Nil	Nil	6	17.0	3	9.0	
Year 1970	329	15.8	246	11.8	8	24.0	Nil	Nil	3	9.0	1	3.0	
Year 1969	374	18.1	273	13.2	5	13.0	Nil	Nil	7	19.0	3	8.0	
Year 1968	367	18.2	244	12.1	6	16.0	Nil	Nil	9	25.0	4	11.0	
Year 1967	367	20.1	196	10.7	7	19.0	Nil	Nil	5	14.0	3	8.0	
Average 5 years	354	17.6	237	11.6	6	17.0	-	-	5	17.0	3	8.0	

* Adjusted - Live Birth - rate (comparability factor 0.98)=14.6 per 1,000

Death-rate (comparability factor 1.18)=12.6 per 1,000

TABLE III

CAUSE OF DEATH										MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..					-	1	1
2.	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	..	..	..	..					1	1	2
3.	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	..	..	..	..					2	1	3
4.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	..	..	..	..					1	1	2
5.	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	..	..	..	..					3	9	12
6.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..					8	1	9
7.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	8	8
8.	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
9.	Malignant Neoplasm, Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
10.	Other Malignant Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	18
11.	Benign & unspecified Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
12.	Diabetes Mellitus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	2
13.	Anaemias	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
14.	Other Diseases of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
15.	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7
16.	Hypertensive Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	3	3
17.	Ischaemic Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	17	63
18.	Other Forms of Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	9
19.	Cerebrovascular Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	19	29
20.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11
21.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	19
22.	Bronchitis and Emphysema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
23.	Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
24.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
25.	Peptic Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	2
26.	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
27.	Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
28.	Other Diseases of Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
29.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	4	4
30.	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	2
31.	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	4	4
32.	Congenital Anomalies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	2
33.	All other Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	4	4
34.	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1
										105	133	238

SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

Cases of Infectious Diseases are treated without charge at the infectious disease hospital, and similarly pathological examinations are made without charge at the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester.

The National Health Service Act requires that copies of all notifications of infectious diseases must be forwarded without delay to the County Medical Officer. In practice these notifications are sent to the Divisional Medical Officer, so that he may correlate action within the Health Division and to enable the Divisional Committee to gain a regular knowledge of the incidence of infectious disease throughout their area.

Diphtheria immunisation is now the responsibility of the County Council but close co-operation between the Urban District and the County Council is maintained particularly for propaganda purposes. During the year, 260 children under five years of age were immunised, 5 between the ages of five and nine.

In addition to the above 199 children received a reinforcement injection during 1972.

TABLE IV

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAD COMPLETED A COURSE
OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION DURING 1972

YEAR OF BIRTH							
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1965-68	Others Under 16	Total
Diphtheria	-	148	69	16	27	5	265
Whooping Cough	-	144	68	15	16	3	246
Tetanus	-	149	68	16	28	14	275
Polio myelitis	-	149	78	19	36	7	289
Measles	-	73	76	32	23	1	205
Rubella	-	-	-	-	-	10	10

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO WERE GIVEN A REINFORCEMENT
INJECTION DURING 1972

YEAR OF BIRTH							
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1965-68	Others Under 16	Total
Diphtheria	-	2	6	6	181	4	199
Whooping Cough	-	2	3	4	15	-	28
Tetanus	-	2	6	4	189	55	256
Polio myelitis	-	1	4	5	179	3	192
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

YEAR OF BIRTH

SMALLPOX	Under 2	2-	5-15 inc.	Total Under 16
Primary Reinforcement	5	6	2	13

YEAR OF BIRTH

SMALLPOX	Under 2	2-	5-15 inc.	Total Under 16
Revaccination	-	-	2	2

TABLE VI

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis)

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1972

"Notifiable" Diseases	Total Cases At all ages	Total Cases Notified Years							Total Deaths
		Under 1	1 & 2	3 & 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 and over	
Measles	100	6	11	29	52	1	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	102	6	12	30	52	1	1	-	-

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

Table VII shows the results of bacteriological examinations made during the year.

TABLE VII
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS DURING 1972

Particulars of Examination	Positive	Negative	Total
Salmonella } Dysentery }	8	28	36

TUBERCULOSIS:

There were 4 primary notifications of Tuberculosis during 1972. The inward transfers, being people who took up residence in the district amounted to two cases.

There was one death from Tuberculosis during 1972 this being a case of fatal tuberculosis notified after death.

Each case of tuberculosis is visited by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor of the Lancashire County Council as soon as possible after receipt of notification. Where desirable, Sanatorium or Hospital treatment is arranged after consultation between the Chest Physician and the Medical Practitioner concerned.

At the beginning of the year there were 29 recorded cases of tuberculosis, 6 cases were added and 1 case taken off, giving a total of 34 cases at the end of the year.

In no instance has there been any wilful neglect or refusal to notify. The notification of tuberculosis in this district being satisfactory.

There does not appear to be any excessive evidence of, or mortality from tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the area.

TUBERCULOSIS - Continued

It has not been necessary to take action during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under the Public Health Acts relating to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Table VIII gives particulars of disinfection during the year.

TABLE VIII
DISINFECTION DURING 1972

DISEASE, etc.	NUMBER OF ROOMS	NUMBER OF ARTICLES
Tuberculosis ..	-	-
Other Causes ..	-	-

Room fumigation for diseases other than tuberculosis and smallpox is no longer recommended. Experience has shown that thorough cleansing with soap, water and disinfectant together with efficient ventilation of the rooms is adequate.

Infection, in the cases of diseases like scarlet fever and diphtheria is nearly always due to personal contact or to the infection of food and drink.

R E P O R T

OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Health and Cleansing Department,
Town Hall,
WHITEFIELD.

May, 1973.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Environmental Health Services of the Whitefield Urban District Council for 1972.

The daily recording of atmospheric pollution continued throughout the year and the figures show that Whitefield had its cleanest air ever in 1972. The monthly average smoke recorded was 54 microgrammes per cubic metre of air compared with 272 in 1963. The monthly average of Sulphur dioxide was 112 compared with 268 in 1963. These figures show a decrease of 504% in Smoke and 239% in Sulphur dioxide in the nine-year period. It is not, however, without constant vigilance and prosecution when necessary that such progress is maintained and it is significant even though Whitefield has been fully smoke controlled for over four years that the air is still becoming cleaner as neighbouring authorities progress with their smoke control programmes.

The Council's final Compulsory Purchase Order was not confirmed by the Department of the Environment. The Minister's decision that 17 of the 21 dwellings were correctly represented as unfit for human habitation necessitated dealing with these 17 houses as individually unfit, and Closing Orders or Demolition Orders have been made as appropriate.

Whilst the standards maintained in the majority of Food Hygiene premises are satisfactory there was an increase in the contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations. In addition to verbal notices given at the time of inspection for minor details it was necessary to send seventy-one written notices compared with forty-five last year. However, with the recent appointment of Mr. J. Simm as an Additional Public Health Inspector it will be possible to visit food premises at more frequent intervals.

Towards the end of the year the Council approved the scheme for Improvement Grants to include kitchen extensions and at the present time the department is being inundated with enquiries concerning these grants.

As the Vital Statistics included in this Report are not received until the end of May I anticipate that this will be my final report to you in this form before the authority is absorbed into the Bury Metropolitan District Council. As a matter of interest I have been consulting some of the previous Annual Reports to discover progress made towards a healthier environment over the years. The earliest report in my possession is that for 1914 when the then holder of this post was a Mr. Eli Shaw. Reference was made to the Council's scheme for the erection of 58 artisans' dwellings - and after tenders had been

obtained, the scheme, owing to the crisis (war), was postponed until a more favourable opportunity presented itself. The chief sanitary requirements of the District were the sewerage of Park Lane (under consideration) and the provision of more working class houses (scheme postponed).

In 1914 smoke pollution appeared to be a problem with average emissions of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ minutes black smoke. The time limit for the emission of black smoke was reduced by resolution of the Council from ten minutes to seven minutes to the hour.

The area of the District at that time was 1398 acres and the population 7036 giving an average of five persons per acre. The present figures of 3386 acres, population 22150, give an average of just over 6 persons per acre.

The Sanitary Accommodation of the District at the end of 1914 was: Fresh water closets 662; waste water closets 167; pail closets 70; privy middens 422; ashbins 408 and dry ashpits 209. During that year Mr. Shaw claimed that steady progress had been made with the conversion of insanitary privy middens to the water carriage system; 60 new fresh water closets having been provided in place of 25 privy middens.

In his Annual Report for 1919 the Sanitary Inspector Mr. Cyril Whiteley stated that in Whitefield there were 1,456 dwelling-houses of the working-class type. This figure represented 88.5% of the total number of inhabited houses, the remainder being of a residential type. There were 55 tenements with a total of 450 occupants.

Contained in all the ensuing Reports until 1932 was the following paragraph: "Overcrowding exists in some parts of the District. The principal cause appears to be from the residence at home of married sons and daughters, occasioned by the general shortage of houses. It is very obvious that for this reason little can be done to remedy the evil."

I hope this additional historic information will be of interest to Members and show how the statistics and conditions have changed over the past 58 years.

In conclusion I would like to record my appreciation of the efforts of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and all Members of the Council during the year under review. I also extend my thanks to all members of my staff of both Health and Cleansing Departments for their loyalty, support and co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

R. J. J. J. J.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.

SECTION D

ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

Details of the inspection work carried out during 1972 are shown in Table IX.

TABLE IX
INSPECTIONS MADE DURING
THE YEAR

Housing - No. of houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects - 472

No. of inspections made for the purpose 627

Meat and Food Inspections:-

Food Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	327
Butcher's Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Grocer's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Bakehouses/Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Restaurant Kitchens, Cafes, Licensed Premises, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
Other Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Mobile Food Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

Infectious Disease, Disinfection & Disinfestation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
Water Supplies & Water Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Rodent Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1570
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Smoke Abatement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185
Public Cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397
Drains and Sewers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187
Sanitary Accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	489
Slaughterhouse & Knaacker's Yard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239
Petroleum Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Standard Grants & Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243
Abandoned Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Noise Abatement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

5306

TABLE X

NOTICES	Served	Complied With
Formal Notices	12	9
Informal Notices ..	194	137

WATER SUPPLY

PUBLIC SUPPLY.

The area is served by the Bolton Corporation undertaking and this arrangement has been in force since 1963.

The source of supply is mainly from upland gathering grounds. The supply to Whitefield is taken from the Manchester Aqueduct at the Hillock pumping station.

Normally, samples of both raw and filtered water are regularly subjected to full bacteriological and chemical analysis. Special examinations and analyses are made as circumstances require.

During 1972, 689 samples of raw water were subjected to bacteriological examination and partial chemical analysis and 24 to full chemical analysis in the statutory area of supply. In addition, 1,242 samples of filtered and treated water received bacteriological examination and partial chemical analysis and 32 full chemical analysis. Results showed that the filtered and treated water was of a satisfactory quality, B. Coli being absent in 97.91% of the potable water samples tested. All water is treated before passing into supply.

In 1972 an additional 168 metres of 50 m.m., 342 metres of 75 m.m., 262 metres of 100 m.m. and 10 metres of 150 m.m. diameter water main were laid to new houses: and 184 metres of 250 m.m. diameter water main were laid to existing properties.

No special action was required to be taken in respect of any form of contamination. From tests made the water was shown to have no significant plumbo-solvent action. Since 1971, the method of testing for lead content has been changed to incorporate a greater degree of accuracy.

Thirteen samples were taken by the local authority during the year.

PRIVATE SUPPLY.

Several farm properties situated in the rural areas to the east and west of the township obtain their water supplies from wells.

Regular sampling of these sources is undertaken throughout the year, and to date no seriously adverse results have been obtained.

GRANTS FOR IMPROVED SUPPLY.

Under the provisions of the Housing Act 1964 a local authority may give a discretionary grant towards the cost of providing a separate supply of water from the water main in a case where no separate supply exists and the supply is a poor one.

The Council have agreed to the payment of a grant for domestic premises equal to the cost of that part of the work carried out by the Water Undertakers subject to a maximum of £20.00.

DRAINS AND SEWERAGE

Drainage of household and trade waste is now piped to the Bury Sewage Works at Blackford Bridge and Ringley Fold Works.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The figures below show the closet accommodation of the Urban District at the end of the year.

1.	Number of pail closets	-
2.	Number of waste water closets ..	2
3.	Number of fresh water closets. ..	8411
4.	Number of privy middens	-
5.	Number of movable dust bins ..	9184

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The rivers Roch and Irwell form part of the township's western boundary, and whilst the quality of the water leaves much to be desired the industry of Whitefield does not contribute directly to this pollution.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Fourteen complaints of noise nuisance were received by the department during the year. These complaints were mainly of a minor nature and were abated by persuasion.

In addition, complaints were received from residents of houses adjacent to the M62 motorway and the A56 trunk road. As Members are aware, a survey of noise levels is to be carried out by the Department of the Environment.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Following the completion of the Smoke Control Programme in 1968, the pollution content of the atmosphere in Whitefield continues to decline.

	<u>Smoke</u>	<u>SO₂</u>	
1963	272	268	
1964	168	205	
1965	135	189	
1966	106	165	
1967	94	171	
1968	84	151	Readings expressed in <u>micrograms/cu.ft.</u>
1969	77	124	
1970	60	109	
1971	70	138	
1972	54	112	

The smoke content of the air in Whitefield is one fifth of that in 1963 whilst the SO₂ readings are now less than half, despite the fact that there has been an increase of over 2,300 dwellings during this period.

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

The number of industrial boiler plants in Whitefield is limited and of these only one is now using coal.

RODENT CONTROL

In addition to the free service of rodent destruction to private households, infestations on commercial premises are undertaken for a moderate charge.

Infestations of household insect pests, wasps nests, and the control of insect infestations on the refuse tip are also dealt with by the Rodent and Pests Officer.

During the year a total of 365 visits and 1173 re-visits were made to various premises within the district. In addition 256 sewer manholes were baited.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACTS, 1964

There is one establishment within the district licensed under the above Act. Inspection and licensing of premises is at present carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIAL ACT, 1951

There are no premises in the area used for the manufacture of rag flock or other filling materials, but one is registered for the use of the filling materials.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades carried on in the district following the closure during 1968 of the animal products processing plant adjoining the knackers yard.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are no registered caravan sites within the district.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Three premises are licensed under the above Act. Inspections are carried out to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act relating to conditions under which animals are housed and fed whilst awaiting sale.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

TABLE XI

	Class of Premises				
	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale shops ware- houses	Catering estab- lishments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
(a) No. of regis- tered premises at end of year	41	100	13	20	-
(b) No. of regis- tered premises receiving a gen- eral inspection during the year	23	51	14	11	-
(c) No. of exemp- tions current at end of year	None	None	None	None	None
Space (s.5(2))	None	None	None	None	None
Temperature (s.6)	None	None	None	None	None
Sanitary con- veniences (s.9)	None	None	None	None	None
Washing Facil- ities (s.10)	None	None	None	None	None
(d) No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises					243
(e) Details of prosecutions during the year					None

Number of persons employed

Offices	178
Retail Shops	311
Wholesale shops, warehouses	120
Catering establishments, canteens	135
Fuel storage depots	-

744

males	335
females	409

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Number of Contraventions Found	
4	Cleanliness	27
5	Overcrowding	-
6	Temperature	19
7	Ventilation	5
8	Lighting	4
9	Sanitary Conveniences	17
10	Washing Facilities	8
11	Supply of Drinking Water	-
12	Clothing Accommodation	-
13	Sitting Facilities	-
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
15	Eating Facilities	-
16	Floors, Passages & Stairs	24
17	Fencing Exposed Parts of Machinery	-
18	Protection of Young Persons from Dangerous Machinery	-
19	Training of Young Persons Working at Dangerous Machinery	4
23	Prohibition of Heavy Work	-
24	First Aid	28
	Other Matters	31
	TOTAL	167

Five accidents, none of which were fatal, were reported during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	38	14	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority excluding out-workers' premises) ...	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	38	14	-	-

SECTION E

PUBLIC CLEANSING

This report covers the year ending 31st March, 1973.

The number of men engaged in refuse and salvage collection, and the vehicles utilised are as follows:-

- 1 - S.D. 50 cu.yd. Pakamatic with driver and 4 loaders
- 1 - Norba Vehicle with driver and 4 loaders
- 1 - Bedford 'Eagle' 3 Compressload with driver and 2 loaders
- 1 - S.D. 35 cu.yd. Pakamatic now used as reserve vehicle

The incentive bonus scheme which was introduced in February 1971 with the aid of the Council's Work Study Officer has continued to prove very successful. A bonus of one-third of the basic wage is paid which brings the remuneration of the crews up to an attractive level. No difficulty is now experienced in either retaining existing employees or recruiting new ones. Only one employee left the department during the year and this situation is very satisfactory.

In order to maintain full crews at all times the street sweeping employees are utilised on refuse collection whenever any members of the regular crew members are absent. The same bonus of one-third basic wage is paid to all street sweeping personnel who are organised into a single gang and provided with a 'mini' refuse collection vehicle which is a 3 cubic yard side-loading body mounted on a 15 cwt. chassis. All 'prestige' spots are swept daily, whilst the remainder of the town's road and footpaths are swept monthly. Due to the occasional utilisation of street sweeping personnel on refuse collection it sometimes occurs that the street sweeping programme cycle is delayed but I feel that this is preferable to any delay in the collection of refuse which must always receive priority. A mechanical road sweeper sweeps all the town's roads, other than cul-de-sacs, once a week.

There are now seven 11 cu.yd. bulk refuse containers provided in various parts of the town for the disposal of any type of refuse and bulky materials. To date this scheme has proved to be very popular and during the financial year the containers were emptied a total of 349 times.

3,397 sacks have been sold during the year under review for the disposal of garden waste, 991 special collections of furniture etc. were made, and approximately 363 replacement dustbins delivered.

Refuse Disposal.

Refuse disposal is carried out with the aid of an International B100 tracked excavator and a Weatherill L 50 four wheel drive machine which was purchased in July, 1971.

SECTION F

HOUSING

							<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
<u>NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR:</u>								
(a) By the local authority ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30
(b) By other local authorities ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
(c) By other bodies or persons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	40
<u>INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES:</u>								
Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health Act or Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	..	..		472
Number of inspections made for the above purpose	..	..						627
Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:-								
(a) Number found during year ..								17
Number of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but capable of being rendered fit	..	..	..	..	..	..		43
<u>CLEARANCE AREAS:</u>								
Number of dwelling houses demolished during year:-								
(a) Unfit houses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		13
(b) Other houses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Nil
Number of persons displaced	..	..	..	..	..	..		9

HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS:

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Persons Displaced</u>
Houses demolished or closed during year: Housing Act, 1957		
Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil
Local Authority owned houses demolished (M.O.H. Certificate)	Nil	Nil
Unfit Houses Closed: Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 17(3), 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

REPAIRS DURING YEAR:

	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Number of houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts	29
Houses in which defects were remedied under the Public Health Acts after service of formal notice:	
(a) By owners	7
(b) By local authority in default of owner	Nil
Houses in which defects were remedied under the Housing Act, 1957 (Sections 9, (1A) & 16) after service of formal notice:	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owner	3
Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954:	
Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5)	Nil

UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT 1957):

Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation	Nil
Number of separate dwellings contained in above	Nil
Number of houses licensed for temporary accommodation	Nil

TABLE XII

HOUSING ACTS - GRANTS ETC

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT 1959 AND HOUSING ACTS 1969/1971 "STANDARD GRANTS"								No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
Applications submitted to local authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Applications approved by local authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Work completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
No. of amenities provided								
Baths	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
Sinks	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Washbasins	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	
Hot water 3 points	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
1 or 2 points	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	
"IMPROVEMENT GRANTS"								
Applications submitted to local authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Applications approved by local authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Work completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

RENT ACT, 1957:

No applications were made for a Certificate of Disrepair during the year.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW COUNCIL HOUSES:

A scheme of 30 two-person flatlets and 1 three-bedroom warden's house was completed during 1972.

At the end of the year there were 263 applicants on the waiting list for Council houses and maisonettes.

HOUSING CONDITIONS -- GENERAL

The standard of housing is generally good, consisting in the main of modern detached and semi-detached property.

All unfit houses have now been subjected to Clearance Area procedure, although some dwellings were in occupation at the end of the year.

Less than 160 dwellings are now lacking one or more of the standard amenities and this number is continually being reduced by applicants for standard and improvement grants.

SECTION C

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK:

The supervision of milk production on farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The local authority may take samples of milk after it leaves the farm. They are also responsible for the prevention of the infection of milk and action necessary should this arise.

MILK SAMPLING:

Raw Milk - Tuberculin Tested

		<u>No. of</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Results</u>
		<u>Samples</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>No. Negative</u>
(a)	Brucella Abortus, Ring Test	-	-	-
(b)	" " Culture Test	-	-	-
(c)	" " Biological Test	-	-	-

Pasteurised Milk

		<u>No. of</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>
		<u>Samples</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>
(a)	Phosphatase Test	12	12	-
(b)	Methylene Blue Reduction Test	12	12	-

Ultra Heat Treated Milk

U.H.T. Colony Count

- - -

Sterilised Milk

Turbidity Test

6 6 -

Raw Milk

Methylene Blue Reduction Test

- - -

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOOD:

Frequent inspections are made at retailers' shops (including butchers' shops) where foodstuffs are stored, exposed for sale, or in course of preparation for sale.

There is one private slaughterhouse in existence. Details of slaughtering are given in Table XIII.

TABLE XIII

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED WITHIN
THE DISTRICT

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs
Number killed	437	106	13	1819
Number inspected	437	106	13	1819
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci				
Whole carcasses condemned . ..	-	2	-	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	93	29	-	158
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	22.3%	29.2%	-	8.7%
Tuberculosis only				
Whole carcasses condemned ..	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis				
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	2
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS OF CONDEMNATIONS

TABLE XIIIa

DISEASE CLASSIFICATION	Entire Carcase	Part Carcase	Head	Lungs	Heart	Diaphragm	Liver	Part Liver	Spleen	Kidneys	Stomach	Intestines	Udder	Tail	Weight of Meat lbs.	Weight of Offal lbs.
<u>Cattle</u> (543 inspected)																
Tuberculosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than Tuberculosis .	2	12	-	8	3	-	55	50	4	1	-	-	-	-	1793	955
<u>Calves</u> (13 inspected)																
Tuberculosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than Tuberculosis .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Sheep</u> (1819 inspected)																
Tuberculosis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than Tuberculosis .	2	3	-	6	8	-	48	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	134

Weight of Meat

lbs.

Weight of Offal

lbs.

Weights condemned
Tuberculosis

-

-

Weights condemned other
than Tuberculosis ..

1877

1089

1877

1089

CYSTICERCOSIS:

There were two cases during the year, both of which were localised and non-viable cysts.

KNACKER'S YARD:

There is one Knacker's Yard in the district, in which the carcasses of cattle, sheep and pigs are dealt with in a satisfactory manner.

Frequent inspections of these premises were made, and the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT:

Two slaughterman's licences were granted in accordance with the above Act.

FOOD CONDEMNED:

The following foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption in 1972 and dealt with as directed by statute.

					lbs.
Cooked Ham	32 cans	..	..	..	171
Other Canned Meats	39 cans	..	..	..	265
Canned Vegetables	316 cans	..	..	..	280
" Fruit	61 cans	..	..	..	63
Fresh Fish	-	..	..	..	36
Miscellaneous Foods	265 cans/pkts/jars	..	..	..	190
Frozen Foods	146 pkts	..	..	..	76
Yams	-	..	..	..	3274
Fresh Meat	-	..	..	..	1877
Offal	-	..	..	..	1089
					<hr/>
					7321 lbs.
					<hr/>

(or 3 tons 5 cwts. 41 lbs.)

FOOD POISONING:

1 case of food poisoning occurred during the year.

FOOD PREMISES - FOOD HYGIENE:

Three hundred and sixty-three inspections were made of food premises and 14 inspections of mobile food vehicles. In addition to verbal notices given at the time of visit seventy-one written notices were sent dealing with contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The standard maintained in the majority of cases is very satisfactory.

TABLE XIV

TYPE OF BUSINESS

Type of Business	No. of premises	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16 (Wash-hand basins)	No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies (Sinks)	(a) No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
(i) Grocers and provision dealers	33	33	33	33
(ii) Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	16	16	16	16
(iii) Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game, etc.)	2	2	2	2
(iv) Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats tripe, etc.)	16	16	16	16
(v) Bakers and/or confectioners	6	6	6	6
(vi) Fried fish shops	9	9	9	9
(vii) Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.	21	21	0	7
(viii) Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes snack bars and similar catering establishments	49	49	49	49
(ix) Others	-	-	-	-
	152	152	131	138

ADULTERATION AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD:

The Food and Drugs Authority for this district is the Lancashire County Council.

I am indebted to Dr. C.H.T. Wade, County Medical Officer of Health, for the following summary of work carried out in this district.

A total of 80 samples was obtained comprising 32 milks and 48 others as follows:-

1 Salmon Spread	1 Raspberry Dessert, canned
1 Beef Spread	1 Mixed Vegetables, canned
1 Pork Pie	1 Jam
2 Salt	1 Ravioli & Tomato Sauce, canned
1 Sardines, canned	2 Double Cream, Pasteurised
1 Marmalade	1 Sweetened Tea Mix
1 Meat Spread	1 Vegetable Juice
1 Fruit Preserve	1 Tomatoes, canned
2 Biscuits	1 Pickle
1 Fruit and Malt Loaf	1 Drinking Chocolate
1 Broad Beans, canned	1 Salmon Fish Cakes
1 Milk, Condensed Full Cream, Unsweetened	1 Chicken Fillets, jar
1 Mild Beer	1 Fish Spread
1 Bitter Beer	1 Cheese Spread with Walnuts
1 Mild Beer, Bottled	1 Cheese & Onion Pie
1 Bitter Beer, Bottled	1 Part Loaf of Bread
2 Bread	1 Grapefruit Juice, canned
1 Gravy Browning	1 Tapioca, part packet with jar
1 Low Calorie Sugar with Low Calorie Artificial Sweetener	1 Sago, packet full but opened, with jar
1 Salad Cream	1 Chicken Meal
1 Cheese Spread	1 Dessicated Coconut
	1 Acetic Acid

I give below details of those samples on which the County Analyst gave adverse reports:-

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Low Calorie Sugar with low calorie artificial sweetener	Labelled "Low calorie sugar with low calorie artificial sweetener" without complying with the provisions of Regulation 24 of The Labelling of Food Regulations 1970.	Packer communicated with

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Tomatoes, canned	Howard Mould Count 100% of fields examined contained mould filaments. The juice in which the tomatoes are packed should not contain more mould than would be visible in 25% of the fields examined.	Further can to be obtained.
Cheese and Onion Pie	Contained a severely damaged and headless fly (<i>Muscina Stabulans</i>) weighing 7 m.gms. and measuring 7 m.ms.	Complainant informed packer cautioned.
Part Loaf of Bread	Contained 2 pieces of rope (made of jute twine) 1 piece weighing 0.307 gm. and measuring 7.0 centimetres in length, the other piece weighing 0.083 gm. and measuring 2.8 centimetres in length. The rope had been baked in the bread and had been cut in two during slicing.	Complainant informed bakery cautioned.
Tapioca (part packet) (together with jar labelled No.1)	Consisted of tapioca mixed with sago - also contained a mouse excrement weighing 2.5 m.gms. The jar contained 2 rodent excrement droppings together weighing 30 m.gms.	No action. Past history of mouse infestation in the kitchen.
Sago (full but opened packet) (together with jar labelled B)	The sago was genuine sago. The jar contained a mixture of sago and tapioca together with 9 black particles (together weighing 39 m.gms.) consisting of bark fragments (probably from sago) and root fragments (probably from tapioca).	No action. Past history of mouse infestation in the kitchen.
Dessicated Coconut	Contained 59 pieces of rodent excrement altogether weighing 0.167 gm. and a tuft of rodent hairs (max.length of 6 m.ms.) partially attached to a piece of skin epithelium and weighing approximately half a m.gm.	Manufacturer notified.
Acetic Acid	Acetic acid content 24.8 by weight. No action.	

	<u>Pages</u>
SECTION A. Statistics and Social Conditions	4-6
SECTION B. General Provision of Health Services	7-9
SECTION C. Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases	10-14
SECTION D. Environmental Circumstances	18-25
SECTION E. Public Cleansing	26
SECTION F. Housing	27-30
SECTION G. Inspection and Supervision of Food	31-37

-oooOoo-

	<u>Pages</u>		<u>Pages</u>
Births	4	Meat Inspection	31-34
Clean Air Act	21-22	Milk	31
Deaths	5	Neo-Natal Mortality	8
Deaths - principal causes	9	Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	23-24
Disinfection	14	Population	4
Drains and Sewerage	20	Public Health Inspector's letter	16-17
Dust Bins	26	Public Health Inspections	18-19
Factories - prescribed particulars	25	Rag Flock	22
Food and Drugs Sampling	36-37	Refuse Collection	26
Food Condensed	24	Refuse Disposal	26
Food Poisoning	34	Rodent Control	22
Food Premises	35	Sanitary Accommodation	20
Health Committee	1	Slaughterhouse	31
Health Services	7	Staff	1
Housing	27-30	Standard Grants	29
Immunisation	10	Tuberculosis	13-14
Infants - cause of death	6	Vaccination	11
Infant Mortality	8	Vital Statistics	4-8
Infectious Diseases	10-14	Water Supplies	19
Knacker's Yard	34		
Maternal Mortality	8		

